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PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor and Pub.
E. L. OLIVE, Local Manager.

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N. R. P. A. K. R. P. A.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1892.

Good morning, Mr. Monitor. How
do you stand on free coinage of silver
today?

If your township has not organized
a People's party club yet, lose no time
in doing so.

The People's party of Harper county
will nominate their county candidates
the last Saturday in July.

Judge Ray characterizes the warfare
on him as the work of a "political
cabal." Who are the other fellows?

Judge Ray has had an opportunity
of sensibly testing the lying capacity
of the Monitor and he yields the corn
quite forcibly.

Will the rank and file of the repub-
lican party submit to the humiliating
spectacle of changing their views on
silver coinage every time the moon
changes?

The Oxford Mocking Bird's ostenta-
tious display of virtue in the Elliott-
Ray matter is made the subject of ridi-
cule by its groveling apologies for Col.
Donohue's defalcation.

Bill Nye has caught on. He formally
withdraws from the race for the presi-
dential nomination, but says, "that
care should be taken to nominate a
man who can talk hours without mak-
ing a statement."

The Atlanta Constitution, the lead-
ing democratic paper in the south says,
"democrats who talk about postponing
the issue of free coinage have no
knowledge of the temper of the demo-
cratic farmers of the south."

Every People's party club in the
county should put out a canvasser for
subscriptions to the Voice. The com-
mission will pay him for his time, say-
ing nothing of the prospect of winning
the flag for your club. We hope there
may not be a single club in the county
neglect this.

Funston and Broderick voted against
laying the silver bill on the table, but
declare their intention to vote against
the measure when it comes up for final
passage. They will suddenly discover
one of these days that that fence they
are sitting on is a barb-wire fence.

The silver question is to be trans-
ferred to the senate next Monday by
Senator Stewart, who proposes to call
up his bill for free coinage. The
friends of financial reform are deter-
mined to force the matter to an issue,
and to that end will endeavor to put
the senators on record as well as the
representatives.

I challenge any master of language
to encompass in less than fourteen
lines a greater number of direct, infer-
ential and patent falsehoods than are
herein contained.—Judge Ray to the
Monitor.

Try the Topeka Capital, Judge!
Failing there, we would advise you to
give up in despair, in searching for his
match.

The Wellington Standard favors
fusion between democrats and
Alliance men this year. Verily,
politics make strange bedfellows. Last
year it was a fusion between the repub-
licans and democrats to down the Al-
liance. This year it is to be a fusion be-
tween democrats and Alliance men to
down the republicans.—Milan Press.

Like Banquo's ghost that fusion last
year will haunt our republican friends
as long as the party lives. Oh, how
much they would give to erase that
from their history!

The Standard has adopted the car-
toon feature which has proven so pop-
ular with the Voice. The first one in
the Standard represents an angry bo-
vine labeled "Tariff Reform," dashing
into the republican camp, scattering
them far and wide. Harrison, hopeless
and forlorn, is left alone to face the
belligerent animal, while Blaine is seen
disappearing over the fence. We could
not prevent attributing to Blaine in
this attitude his words to Clarkson in
declining the nomination: "The ap-
proaching contest is rendered especially
important by reason of the industrial
and financial policies of the govern-
ment being at stake." This is undoubt-
edly what Blaine was thinking about
as he went over the fence, rather than
"tariff reform."

The executive committee of the Peo-
ple's party in session at Topeka Wed-
nesday selected June 15 as the time
and Wichita as the place for holding
the state convention. At this conven-
tion there will be nominated a con-
gressman at large, a state ticket and
delegates to the national convention

at Omaha. The basis of representa-
tion was fixed at one delegate for every
250 votes, making the total number of
delegates 500. This will give Sumner
county ten delegates. The call
for the county convention to choose
delegates to this convention will be is-
sued soon.

It makes one tired to listen contin-
ually to the "cheap money and depre-
ciated currency" epithet. Every labor-
ing man knows that any legal tender
dollar, be it gold, silver or paper, will
buy him just as much of the necessa-
ries of life as any other dollar and that
the only trouble is their scarcity. The
value is in the labor done—the dollar
is after all only a certificate that he
has performed so much labor, and
without that certificate (fiat) would be
worth only its weight as a commodity,
which in the case of gold and silver
would be far less than now, but for the
fiat given it by human governments.

An encouraging sign of the times is
the growing sentiment in favor of in-
dependent political thought and action
expressed by the religious papers. The
following from the last number of the
Christian Standard is only a sample:
"There has been much shifting of po-
litical issues in the last few years;
many new ideas developed; many re-
forms demanded; some evils aggrava-
ted by new economic conditions; and
it is both stupid and unpatriotic for a
man to go ahead and vote with a party
because he has always voted with it.
Neither prejudice, self-interest, cow-
ardice, nor the chances of victory
should influence any citizen in his vot-
ing. Whenever the majority of our
citizens refuse to be driven in party
harness, without stopping to ask in
what direction they are being driven;
whenever they deliberately investigate
the character and aims of parties and
candidates, and vote intelligently and
conscientiously, the reform of all re-
forms will have been inaugurated, and
the political millennium will have
dawned. But that will not be this
year. The majority will vote at the
dictation of party and prejudice, and
thousands for the very things against
which they will grumble for the next
four years."

Free silver fell among thieves and ro-
bbers and was stabbed in a democratic
congress, just the same as if it had been
republican. And democratic papers
are now claiming that "hard money"
has always been a cardinal doctrine of
that party. The following from the
Chicago Herald, one of the leading
democratic papers in the west, is a
specimen:

"The democratic party from the days
of Jefferson to the days of the civil war
was always an honest money party. It
was the hard money national party
and fought with Jackson when he
overthrew the monster bank. Gold
and silver, when those metals were at
a parity in the coinage, were the only
money it acknowledged, not because it
was gold and silver, but because it was
the currency of the world, with which
the business of the world was done. It
was the best money and therefore it
was the right of the people to have it."

To whom then shall we look for de-
liverance from the gold bugs? Verily,
fellow citizens, the People's party offers
you the only road to freedom. Delay
no longer to give it your support by
voice and ballot.

Speaking of the action of the house
on the silver bill, Congressman Watson
of Georgia says: "This action of the
house on the silver bill is
the death knell of the demo-
cratic organization. Hundreds of
thousands of voters in the southern
states felt that if financial relief could
be had the democracy, as now organ-
ized, would give that relief if it had a
chance. With a majority of 148 in the
house it certainly had a chance to pass
the free silver bill. It failed to do it.
It was only by the help of the nine
People's party men and the eleven re-
publicans that this immense democrati-
cally majority escaped a Waterloo. Con-
sequently the most conservative demo-
crats in the south know now that demo-
cratic majorities wielded under the
present organization mean absolutely
nothing so far as practical legislation
is concerned. No power on earth can
now keep Georgia from going into the
electoral college with a People's party
representation. I confidently believe
that the same is true of several south-
ern states. What the democrats may
do with the silver bill hereafter is com-
paratively unimportant. They have
had their opportunity, and with the
outside help of nineteen votes, they
were absolutely unable to pass such a
mild measure as the Bland silver bill.
I have never ceased to claim that the
Alliance demands, upon which the
People's party is founded, are the true
Jeffersonian principles. Let it never
be forgotten that Boutelle, a republi-
can, asked the Tammany democrats to
stop filibustering on the bill, and chal-
lenged the democrats of the house to
come at once to a direct vote on the
bill itself. That challenge was refused
by the democrats. We who swung
loose from the democratic party claim-
ed that the northern and eastern demo-
crats had no real sympathy with our
people, but were as much under the
domination of the money power as the
republicans of the north and east.
After the vote of last Thursday night
no man will ever be able to success-
fully deny that proposition."

WALL STREET IN WASHINGTON.

The present intensely democratic
congress has been carrying itself along
since the election of Speaker Crisp
with little or no uneasiness about pass-
ing a free coinage act. It had been
supposed that two votes in every three
would be cast in favor of the Bland
bill. It came to a test last Thursday
on a motion to lay the bill on the table.
Imagine the surprise of the friends of
silver when they discovered that it
took the vote of Speaker Crisp to make
it a tie and save it from immediate de-
feat. A special from Washington to
the Kansas City Times gives the fol-
lowing description of Wall street play
in the matter, which will be interest-
ing to our readers:

"To understand today's history in the
house one should understand the sur-
roundings. For three days Wall street
has been in Washington; every bank
in Boston and New York has been
pulling and hauling on the legislative
rope to defeat the Bland bill and turn
down silver.

No such lobby has surrounded the
house in years. The corridors were
thronged and the galleries filled by
men who were in Washington for the
sole purpose of throttling the Bland
bill by any means in their power.

A week ago, it is no exaggeration to
say, the Bland bill was strong enough
to gain two votes in every three in the
house, but a stream of Wall street in-
fluence has been set flowing through
the house and swept everything before
it. Members have been argued with,
coaxed, cajoled, bullied and threatened;
they were conjured by their hopes of
personal success, their fears for party
safety. Everything, anything, which
promised the end in view—the burial
of the Bland bill—was unhesitatingly
done. Telegrams were ordered sent
from every anti-silver source in the
country to members of the house bid-
ding them beware. The telegraph
bills were paid by Wall street. Back
in the closets of silver opposition they
began to dig up new reasons against
the bill. Today Bourke Cochran of
New York unloaded them upon the
house. When the discussion was going
on in the house members were being
called and hauled in ceaseless proces-
sion from each of five doors by the
emissaries of gold and pinned against
the walls to listen to the whispered
threats of personal political woe to
come if they clung to silver.

There is not a member of the house
but knows this statement is doubly
true.

Thus, when the people of this coun-
try have elected their representatives
to congress and sent them up to Wash-
ington, pledged to pass a free silver
measure, when they had settled back
in their every day pursuits and were
following their various industrial oc-
cupations, trusting in the integ-
rity of the servants whom they had
chosen, too poor to go to the capitol to
urge the matter further, if they chose
to, they, (these servants), are set upon
by a horde of bankers and brokers and
robbers, who never lack for funds to
go to Washington to help defeat the
will of the people, and cajoled and
frightened from the path of duty. Who
says Wall street has no power on con-
gressional legislation? What difference
does it make to them which of the
old parties elect their candidates?
They can and do influence either. "Of
the 148 votes cast in favor of the mo-
tion to table, eighty-two were cast by
democrats and sixty-six by republicans.
The negative vote showed the names
of eleven republicans, the other 137
either democrats or Alliance men.

All of the People's party men were
in favor of silver. Clover happened to
be out of the hall when the vote was
sprung, but afterwards voted on other
test motions.

AT LAST!

The Monitor-Press has at last taken
a position in the Donohue case which
in consideration of its own good name
and also that of its party, it should
have taken as soon as the existing con-
dition of things in Mr. Donohue's ac-
counts was discovered. Its statement,
coming at this time, sounds a great
deal like the eleventh hour repentance.
If the Monitor had gone after this
matter in the beginning, even as briskly
as it does in its last week's issue, in-
stead of waiting for every other paper
in the county to demand of Mr. Dono-
hue and his bondsmen the proper rec-
tification of his deficit, the matter
would ere this have been adjusted; but
instead of this it busied itself dealing
out apologies and excuses for Mr. Dono-
hue, simply because he was a republi-
can official. The Monitor seems to
have very peculiar ideas as to the ob-
ligations of a political paper to its
party. Loyalty to principle should be
the motto of political as well as all
other papers; and that doesn't mean
an unreasonable, senseless defense of
an office holder who is short in his ac-
counts, because he belongs to a certain
party. A dishonest and defaulting re-
publican is just as amenable to the law
and as deserving of public censure, as
a democrat or People's party defaulter,
and vice versa. If we had a few more
bold, honest, outspoken political pa-
pers published in the land, there would
be fewer cases of defaulting public of-
ficials than at present and the term
iridescent would no longer be used in
connection with political purification.
The paper who hopes to advance its
own interests or that of its party by
trying to cover up questionable acts or
shielding questionable characters, will
be sorely disappointed. A bold, fear-
less denunciation, wherever found and
a steadfast cleaving to that which is
honest, upright and true, will alone
win public confidence and esteem.—
South Haven News Era.

STILL ON THE BOARDS.

The bribery case is still on the boards.
The Monitor-Press, after ignoring the
matter until it had become almost
stale, true to its foolish characteristics
climbed down off the fence on the side
of the briber, censuring the District
Judge and thereby breathing new life
and renewed vigor into the scandal.
Judge Ray fired back at it through the
Daily Mail of Tuesday which communi-
cation we publish elsewhere. The
Judge talks quite briskly, making use
of such vigorous phrases as "dirty and
cowardly," "hypocrisy," "infamous
slander and falsehood," prefers to pub-
lish a falsehood rather than the truth,"
"ungainly creature," "him with the
itching palm" had been in my stead
would have been the possessor of \$500
and the county would be minus over
three times that amount," etc.,
etc. It remains to be seen how Bro.
Campbell will take such epithets. The
merry war is undoubtedly on. Verily,
"whom the gods would destroy they
first make mad." There is evidently
good prospect for a further exhibition
of the e. o. p. dirty linen.

The New Nation on the Platform.

In comparing the St. Louis platform
with the Cincinnati platform the New
Nation says:

"The marks of the class origin of the
People's party as a farmer's party, of
which there were so many in the Cincin-
nati platform, have disappeared in the
St. Louis declaration. We find in the lat-
ter little of the agrarian point of view
of the Ocala and first St. Louis plat-
forms, which the Cincinnati document
reflected. This is a platform evidently
constructed for artisan, merchant or
professional man as well as for farm-
ers, a platform not for a class or
classes, but for the masses. The
change marks the second stage in this
great popular revolt and portends its
national scope.

Again, the declaration at St. Louis
as to the currency and banking issues,
while as broad and radical as those at
Cincinnati, are constructed with a far
wiser deference to the variety of opin-
ion on these vexed questions and will
attract many who found the Cincin-
nati utterances too narrow.

As to questions of the extension of
government control, observe that while
the Cincinnati platform only called for
"control and supervision of the means
of transportation and communication"
and mentioned national ownership
only as a last resort, the St. Louis plat-
form declares explicitly that "the gov-
ernment should own and operate the
railroads, telegraphs and telephone
lines in the interest of the people."

Finally an entirely new proposition,
which did not appear at all in the Cin-
cinnati platform, is found in that
adopted at St. Louis, namely, the de-
mand for a postal bank system not
only for savings but for exchange pur-
poses. This is a proposition of the
first importance.

The New Nation heartily congratu-
lates the St. Louis convention upon
the wise, courageous and statesman-
like work. We expect to support the
candidates nominated on that plat-
form, as the most effective means
within our reach of preparing the
way for the ultimate triumph of na-
tionalism."

"Is Marriage a Failure?"

Is an entirely new book by Dr. J. A. Hous-
er, one of the most brilliant writers and
lecturers in America. If you are not mar-
ried, maybe you should be, but can't af-
ford it. If you are, maybe you should
not be. This is no medical book, but a
pure, high-toned treatment of this vexing
subject by one who believes that marriage
should not be a failure. Every young per-
son should read it carefully as a guide to
comatability, as whom to or not to mar-
ry, and why; with age, etc, and in fact
meets all the serious questions squarely.
Nine-tenths of the married could gain
benefit if they would read and profit by it.
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applications to present reforms. It shows
directly the degrading effect upon civil-
ization where poverty instead of prosper-
ity is the rule.

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VINCENT BROS. PUBLISHING CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Two weeks ago the Star contained a
short item about the exodus of farmers
from Cass county, Ill., to which a Fair-
bury, Ill., paper mentions a parallel
case, as follows: "The exodus of farm-
ers from Cass county is about to be
paralleled by a similar migration of
farm owners in this vicinity. The
movement began today with the de-
parture of several families for central
Kansas, and it is understood that the
remainder of the party will settle in
the same region. Nearly all of the
emigrants purchased their farms here
twenty or thirty years ago, at prices
ranging from \$20 to \$40 per acre.
The same now brings \$100 per acre.
The party consists of about thirty
families, and two special freight trains
of twenty cars each, have been char-
tered to carry their household goods
and farming implements to their new
homes. This is the largest exodus that
has taken place from this district for
several years."—Conway Star.

The Voice is getting quite popular
outside of the county and state. We
have received a great many subscribers
of late from men in foreign states.
Now, make it your business to see that
every People's party man in Sumner
county takes it and your organ will
prosper.

An election held in Mulvane for the
purpose of voting bonds to build a
school house, resulted in a vote of 240
for and twenty-five against the bonds.
That little city will have a new school
house.

A Strong Effort

will be made during the
month of March to

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ROAD CARTS,
JUMP SEAT BUGGIES,
FARM WAGONS

—AND—

IMPLEMENTS That can be found anywhere.
Will trade any of the above for
Horses or Mules.

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BUY YOUR FARM
OR TRADE YOUR FARM.

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